Nor all thy tricks and slights to cheat,
Sell all thy *carrion* for good meat. *Hudibras.*
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply,
For love has made me *carrion* ere I die. *Dryden.*

CA'RRION. *adj.* [from the subst.] Relating to carcases; feeding upon carcases.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for *carrion* kites and crows,
Ev'n of the bonny beasts he lov'd so well. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carrion* crow to a sheep; we smell a carcase. *L'Estrange.*

CA'RROT. *n. s.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.]

It hath a fleshy root; the leaves are divided into narrow segments; the petals of the flower are unequal, and shaped like a heart; the umbel, when ripe, is hollowed and contracted, appearing somewhat like a bird's nest; the seeds are hairy, and in shape of lice. The species are; 1. Common wild *carrot*. 2. Dwarf wild *carrot*, with broader leaves. 3. Dark red-rooted garden *carrot*. 4. The orange coloured *carrot*. 5. The white *carrot*. The first grows wild upon arable land, and is seldom cultivated. This is the particular sort which should be used in medicine, and for which the druggists commonly sell the seeds of the garden *carrot*. The third and fourth sorts are commonly cultivated for the kitchen; as is the fifth sort, though not so common in England. The white is generally preferred for the sweetest. But, in order to preserve *carrots* for use all the winter and spring, about the beginning of November, when the green leaves are decayed, dig them up, and lay them in sand in a dry place, where the frost cannot come to them. *Miller.*

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for seed, though the land for them should rather be digged than plowed. *Mortimer.*

His spouse orders the sack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*

CA'RROTINESS. *n. s.* [from *carroty.*] Redness of hair.

CA'RROTY. *adj.* [from *carrot.*] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CA'RROWS. *n. s.* [an Irish word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemens houses, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To CA'RRY. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat. See CAR.]

1. To convey *from* a place; opposed to *bring*, or convey *to* a place.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away. *Ps.* xlix. 18.
And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts*, viii. 2.
I mean to *carry* her away this evening, by the help of these two soldiers. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
As in a hive's vimineous dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*. *Prior.*

They exposed their goods with the price marked upon them, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and likewise retired; the Seres returning, *carried* off either their goods or money, as they liked best. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To transport.

They began to *carry* about in beds those that were sick. *Mark*, vi. 55.

The species of audibles seem to be *carried* more manifestly through the air, than the species of visibles. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Where many great ordnance are shot off together, the sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved. *Locke.*

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry* away one single sentence out of a whole sermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

6. To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Oft-times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well thoroughly by our too much haste. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I *carry* out my side,
Her husband being alive. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

How many stand for consulships?—Three, they say; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakesp.*

I see not yet how many of these six reasons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cause. *Saunderson.*

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly *carried* away every thing against him. *Clarendon.*

8. To gain after resistance.

The count woos your daughter,
Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;
Resolves to *carry* her; let her consent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis best to bear it. *Shakesp.*
What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakesp. Othello.*

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which, if it had been given, would have cost much blood; but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

9. To prevail; with *it*. [*Je porter*, Fr.]

Are you all resolved to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part *carries it*. *Shakesp.*

By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves, that they should easily *carry it*; so that they entertained the house all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the numerousness of a train must *carry it*, virtue may go follow Astræa, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Glanv.*

Children, who live together, often strive for mastery, whose wills shall *carry it* over the rest. *Locke.*

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to *carry it*, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through; to outface.

If a man *carries it* off, there is so much money saved; and if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the frolick. *L'Estrange.*

11. To preserve external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry it* thus for our pleasure, and his penance. *Shak. T. Night.*

12. To manage; to transact.

The senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons; and yet *carries* its resolutions so privately, that they are seldom known. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

13. To behave; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have *carried themselves* ill in the same place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himself* with much singular sweetness and temper. *Wotton.*

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far constancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to a great degree of elegancy and politeness in their language. *Locke on Education*, § 168.

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

15. To urge; to bear on with some kind of external impulse.

Men are strongly *carried* out to, and hardly took off from, the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can *carry* away from the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no son of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

16. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

17. To exhibit to show; to display on the outside; to set to view.

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addison. Spect.*

18. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently upon the offer of an argument, which they cannot immediately answer. *Locke.*

19. To contain.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

20. To have annexed; to have any thing joined.

There was a righteous and a searching law, directly forbidding such practices; and they knew that it *carried* with it the divine stamp. *South.*

There are many expressions, which *carry* with them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, *carry* with them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

21. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We see also manifestly, that sounds are *carried* with wind; and

and therefore sounds will be heard further with the wind than against the wind. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 125.

22. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addison on Italy.*

23. To push on ideas in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

24. To receive; to endure.

Some have in readiness so many odd stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleasure. *Bacon, Essay* 23.

25. To support; to sustain.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon sticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

26. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 425.

27. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn easily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

28. *To carry off.* To kill.

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him *off*. *Temple.*

29. *To carry on.* To promote; to help forward.

It *carries on* the same design that is promoted by authours of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addison.*

30. *To carry on.* To continue; to advance from one stage to another.

By the administration of grace, begun by our Blessed Saviour, *carried on* by his disciples, and to be completed by their successours to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith, are enlightned. *Sprat.*

Æneas's settlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppositions in his way to it, both by sea and land. *Addison.*

31. *To carry on.* To prosecute; not to let cease.

France will not consent to furnish us with money sufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple.*

32. *To carry through.* To support; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To CA'RRY. *v. n.*

1. A hare is said, by hunters, to *carry*, when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.

2. A horse is said to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to *carry low.*

3. *To carry it high.* To be proud.

CA'RRY-TALE. *n. s.* [from *carry* and *tale.*] A talebearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some pleaseman, some slight zany,
Told our intents before. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

CART. *n. s.* See CAR. [cræt, cpæt, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*
Triptolemus, so sung the Nine,
Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, just ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,
He stopp'd a little—— *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen, distinguished from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are these that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter-starved sheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overloaden *cart*. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The squire, whose good grace was to open the scene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose in a cart by way of punishment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud,
To see bawds *carted* through the croud. *Hudibras.*
No woman led a better life:
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She chuckl'd when a bawd was *carted*;
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught, where you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *horse.*] A coarse unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that these sick and wounded soldiers should be carried upon the *cart-horses*. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *jade.*] A vile horse, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such *cart-*

jades, so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney, b. ii.*

CART-LOAD. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *load.*]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were diverted to the eye, than where the sides were so. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with *cart-loads* of their ware, and see who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-WAY. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *way.*] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL. *n. s.* [*cartel*, Fr. *cartello*, Ital.] A writing containing, for the most part, stipulations between enemies.

As this discord among the fifteenhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingring war, it is the more necessary that there should be a *cartel* settled among them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CA'RTER. *n. s.* [from *cart.*] The man who drives a cart, or whose trade it is to drive a cart.

If he love her not,
Let me be no assistant for a state,
But keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

The divine goodness never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, we put our own shoulders to the work. *L'Estrange.*

The criminals are seiz'd upon the place:
Carter and host confronted face to face. *Dryden.*

It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

CA'RTILAGE. *n. s.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it sensible, as the bones are. The *cartilages* have a natural elasticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or situation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Those canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united, grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated, become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARTILAGI'NEOUS. } *n. s.* [from *cartilage.*] Consisting of car-
CARTILA'GINOUS. } tilages.

By what artifice the *cartilagineous* kind of fishes poise themselves, ascend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown. *Ray.*

The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CARTO'ON. *n. s.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment. *Watts's Logick.*

CARTO'UCH. *n. s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass. *Harris.*

CA'RTRAGE. } *n. s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A case of paper or parch-
CA'RTRIDGE. } ment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our careful monarch stands in person by,
His new-cast cannons firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *cartrage* sorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

CA'RTRUT. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *rut*; *route*, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY. *n. s.* [from *charta*, paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *wright.*] A maker of carts.

After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright.* *Camden's Remains.*

To CARVE. *v. a.* [ceopfan, Sax. *kerven*, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing else to do. *Wisdom*, xiii. 13.

Had Democrates really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been? *Bentley.*

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill;

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